

Safety Data Sheet

6 Mix anions in water

Version : V2.0.0.1

Report No. : BWZ7739-2016-MSDS-US

Creation Date : 2025/10/14

Revision Date : -



*Prepared according to American OSHA HCS-2024 (29 CFR 1910.1200)

1 Identification

Product identifier

Product Name	6 Mix anions in water
Cat No.	BWZ7739-2016
CAS No.	Not applicable
EC No.	Not applicable
Molecular Formula	Not applicable

Recommended use of the product and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Please consult manufacturer.
Uses advised against	Please consult manufacturer.

Details of the supplier of the Safety Data Sheet

Name of the company	Weiyel Inc
Address of the company	Hedian Light Industrial Park, Chengguan Town, Shangcheng County, Xinyang City, Henan Province, China
Post code	465350
Telephone number	010-58103678
Fax number	010-84840368
E-mail address	info@weiyel.com

Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number	010-58103678
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2 Hazard(s) identification

Hazard classification according to 29 CFR 1910.1200

Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 1C
Serious eye damage/irritation	Category 1

Label elements

Hazard pictograms	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statements

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318	Causes serious eye damage

Precautionary statements

◆ Prevention

P260	Do not breathe gas/mist/vapour/spray.
P264	Wash hands and other parts of the body (if related) thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.

◆ Response

P321	Specific treatment (see related instructions on the label).
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse affected areas with water [or shower].
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

◆ Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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◆ Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
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Other hazards

	Not applicable.
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Hazard description

◆ Physical and chemical hazards

	No information available
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◆ Health hazards

Inhaled	Corrosive product can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the product may be harmful to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	The product can cause severe skin burns following direct contact with the skin.
Eye	The product can produce severe chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. If timely and appropriate treatment is not available may cause permanent blindness.

◆ Environmental hazards

	Please refer to 12th chapter of SDS.
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3 Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture

	Mixture
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Component	CAS No.	EC No.	Concentration (wt, %)
Chloroacetic acid	79-11-8	201-178-4	0.0002
Dichloroacetic acid	79-43-6	201-207-0	0.0002
Trichloroacetic acid	76-03-9	200-927-2	0.0002
Potassium bromate	7758-01-2	231-829-8	0.0002
Sodium chlorite	7758-19-2	231-836-6	0.0002
Sodium chlorate	7775-09-9	231-887-4	0.0002
Water	7732-18-5	231-791-2	99.9988

4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

General advice	Immediate medical attention is required. Show this safety data sheet (SDS) to the doctor in attendance.
Eye contact	Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician if feel uncomfortable.
Skin contact	Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash off with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician if feel uncomfortable.
Ingestion	Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately.
Inhalation	Move victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if victim ingested or inhaled the substance. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a physician immediately.
Protecting of first-aiders	Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the substance involved. Take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

1	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
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Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

1	Treat symptomatically.
2	Symptoms may be delayed.

5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	Small fire: dry chemical, CO ₂ or water spray; Large fire: dry chemical, CO ₂ , alcohol-resistant foam or water spray; Fire involving tanks, rail tank cars or highway tanks: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned master stream devices or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Do not get water inside containers.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	No information available.

Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture

1	May emit poisonous fumes on fire.
2	Fire may produce irritating, poisonous or corrosive gases.
3	Development of hazardous combustion gases or vapor possible in the event of fire.

4	May expansion or decompose explosively when heated or involved in fire.
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| Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

1	As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus (MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.
2	Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
3	Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface water or the ground water system.

6 Accidental release measures

| Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

1	Fully encapsulating, vapor protective clothing should be worn for spills and leaks with no fire.
2	Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
3	Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.
4	Use personal protective equipment, do not breathe gas/mist/vapour/spray.
5	Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
6	Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

| Environmental precautions

1	Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
2	Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

| Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

1	Do not touch or cross spills.
2	Cover with anti-solvent foam to reduce evaporation.
3	It is recommended that emergency personnel wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and wear anti-virus suits.
4	Spray water disperses the vapor and dilutes the liquid spill.
5	Do not touch broken containers and spills before putting on appropriate protective clothing.
6	It is recommended that emergency personnel wear a self-contained breathing apparatus with positive pressure and wear anti-corrosion clothing.
7	Transfer to a tank truck or special collector with a corrosion-resistant pump.
8	Cut off the source of the leak as much as possible.
9	Keep leaks in a ventilated place.
10	Absorb spilled material in dry sand or inert absorbent. In case of large amount of spillage, contain a spill by bunding.
11	Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.
12	Contain spillage, and then collect with an electrically protected vacuum cleaner or by wet-brushing and place in container.

7 Handling and storage

| Precautions for safe handling

1	Handling is performed in a well ventilated place.
2	Wear suitable protective equipment.
3	Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
4	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/ hot surfaces.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

1	Keep containers tightly closed.
2	Keep containers in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place.
3	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces.

8 Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

◆ Occupational exposure limit values

Component	Country/Region	Limit value - Eight hours		Limit value - Short term	
		ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Chloroacetic acid	Australia	0.3	1.2	-	-
	Canada - Ontario	0.5	-	-	-
	New Zealand	0.3	1.2	-	-
	USA - ACGIH	0.5(inhalable fraction and vapor)	-	-	-
	Austria	1	4	1	4
	Belgium	0.5	2	-	-
Dichloroacetic acid	USA - ACGIH	0.5	-	-	-
	Belgium	0.5	2.7	-	-
	Germany (AGS)	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.1
	Germany (DFG)	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.1
	Ireland	0.5	-	-	-
	Latvia	-	4	-	-
Trichloroacetic acid	Permissible exposure standards for workers in the workplace	1	6.7	2	13.4
	Australia	1	6.7	-	-
	Canada - Ontario	0.5	-	-	-
	New Zealand	1	6.7	-	-
	USA - ACGIH	0.5	-	-	-
	USA - NIOSH	1	7	-	-
Potassium bromate	Poland	-	0.44	-	-

Engineering controls

1	Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.
2	Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
3	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment.
4	Set up emergency exit and necessary risk-elimination area.

Personal protection equipment

General requirement	    
Eye protection	Must wear appropriate anti-corrosion goggles.
Hand protection	Must wear acid and alkali resistant chemical protective gloves.
Respiratory protection	Must wear appropriate personal respiratory protective equipment.
Skin and body protection	Must wear acid and alkali resistant chemical protective clothing.

9 Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical and chemical properties

Appearance (physical state, color, etc.)	Clear, colorless liquid
Odor	No information available
Odor threshold	No information available
pH	< 1 (20°C, 800g/L, Chloroacetic acid)
Melting point/freezing point(°C)	63 (Chloroacetic acid)
Initial boiling point and boiling range(°C)	189 (Chloroacetic acid)
Flash point(Closed cup, °C)	126 (Chloroacetic acid)
Evaporation rate	No information available
Flammability	No information available
Upper/lower explosive limits[% (v/v)]	Upper limit : No information available ; Lower limit : 8 (Chloroacetic acid)
Vapor pressure	< 10Pa (25°C, Chloroacetic acid)
Vapor density(Air = 1)	3.3 (Chloroacetic acid)
Relative density(Water=1)	1.58 (20°C, Chloroacetic acid)
Solubility	4210g/L (20°C, Chloroacetic acid)
n-octanol/water partition coefficient	0.34 (Chloroacetic acid)
Auto-ignition temperature(°C)	470 (Chloroacetic acid)
Decomposition temperature(°C)	No information available
Kinematic viscosity	No information available

10 Stability and reactivity

Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	Contact with incompatible substances can cause decomposition or other chemical reactions.
Chemical stability	Stable under proper operation and storage conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Mixture with metal powders may explode if heated, impact or friction. In contact with active metals (alkali metals, Na, Ca etc.) causes a reaction and release hydrogen.
Conditions to avoid	Incompatible materials, heat, flame and spark.
Incompatible materials	Metal powder, metal amino compounds, ammonia, ammonium salts, amine, amide, carboxylic acids, phenols, alcohols, carboxylic acid esters, nitriles, sulfuric acid, concentrated nitric acid and phosphoric acid. Alkali, sodium, calcium, and

	other active metal, halogen, metal oxide, nonmetal oxide, acyl halide and metal phosphide.
Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

11 Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Component	LD ₅₀ (oral)	LD ₅₀ (dermal)	LC ₅₀ (inhalation,4h)
Sodium chlorite	165mg/kg(Rat)	134mg/kg(Rabbit)	0.23mg/L(Rat)
Potassium bromate	157mg/kg(Rat)	No information available	No information available
Trichloroacetic acid	400mg/kg(Rat)	No information available	No information available
Chloroacetic acid	650mg/kg(Rat)	305mg/kg(Rat)	0.18mg/L(Rat)
Dichloroacetic acid	2820mg/kg(Rat)	803mg/kg(Rabbit)	No information available
Sodium chlorate	1200mg/kg(Rat)	> 10000mg/kg(Rabbit)	No information available

Carcinogenicity

Component	List of carcinogens by the IARC Monographs	Report on Carcinogens by NTP	OSHA Carcinogen List
Chloroacetic acid	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Dichloroacetic acid	Category 2B	Category R	Not Listed
Trichloroacetic acid	Category 2B	Not Listed	Not Listed
Potassium bromate	Category 2B	Not Listed	Not Listed
Sodium chlorite	Category 3	Not Listed	Not Listed
Sodium chlorate	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Water	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed

Others

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Skin corrosion/irritation	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage(Category 1C)
Serious eye damage/irritation	Causes serious eye damage(Category 1)
Skin sensitization	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
Respiratory sensitization	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
Reproductive toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
STOT-repeated exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
Aspiration hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
Germ cell mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

12 Ecological information

Acute aquatic toxicity

Component	Fish	Crustaceans	Algae or other aquatic plants
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Sodium chlorite	LC ₅₀ : 105mg/L (96h)(Fish)	EC ₅₀ : < 1mg/L (48h)(Crustaceans)	ErC ₅₀ : 1.32mg/L (96h)(Algae)
Potassium bromate	No information available	EC ₅₀ : > 100mg/L (48h)(Crustaceans)	ErC ₅₀ : > 100mg/L (72h)(Algae)
Trichloroacetic acid	LC ₅₀ : 2500mg/L (96h)(Fish)	EC ₅₀ : 2000mg/L (48h)(Crustaceans)	No information available
Chloroacetic acid	LC ₅₀ : 72mg/L (96h)(Fish)	EC ₅₀ : 77mg/L (48h)(Crustaceans)	ErC ₅₀ : 0.16mg/L (72h)(Algae)
Dichloroacetic acid	LC ₅₀ : 2000mg/L (96h)(Fish)	No information available	ErC ₅₀ : 17mg/L (72h)(Algae)
Sodium chlorate	LC ₅₀ : 1000mg/L (96h)(Fish)	No information available	No information available

Chronic aquatic toxicity

Component	Fish	Crustaceans	Algae or other aquatic plants
Chloroacetic acid	No information available	No information available	NOEC : 0.033mg/L(Algae)
Dichloroacetic acid	No information available	No information available	NOEC : 0.093mg/L(Algae)

Persistence and degradability

Component	Persistence (water/soil)	Persistence (air)
Potassium bromate	High	High

Bioaccumulative potential

Component	Bioaccumulative potential	Comments
Potassium bromate	Low	Log Kow=-4.6296

Mobility in soil

Component	log Koc	Remark
Chloroacetic acid	-0.14	20 °C
Dichloroacetic acid	0.35	20 °C
Trichloroacetic acid	0.00	20 °C
Potassium bromate	1.545	

13 Disposal considerations

Disposal considerations

Waste chemicals	Before disposal should refer to the relevant national and local laws and regulation. Recommend the use of incineration disposal.
Contaminated packaging	Containers may still present chemical hazard when empty. Keep away from hot and ignition source of fire. Return to supplier for recycling if possible.
Disposal recommendations	Refer to section waste chemicals and contaminated packaging.

14 Transport information

Label and Mark

Transporting Label	 
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IMDG-CODE

UN number	1750
UN proper shipping name	CHLOROACETIC ACID SOLUTION
Transport hazard class	6.1
Transport subsidiary hazard class	8
Packing group	II
Marine pollutant (Yes or no)	No

IATA-DGR

UN number	1750
UN proper shipping name	CHLOROACETIC ACID SOLUTION
Transport hazard class	6.1
Transport subsidiary hazard class	8
Packing group	II

UN-ADR

UN number	1750
UN proper shipping name	CHLOROACETIC ACID SOLUTION
Transport hazard class	6.1
Transport subsidiary hazard class	8
Packing group	II

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

- ◆ Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

	Not Available
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- ◆ Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

	Not Available
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- ◆ Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

	Not Available
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Others

Precautions for transport	Transit should be anti-exposure, rain, high temperature. Strictly prohibited shipping or transportation with acids, alkalis, oxidants, food and food additives etc. Transport vehicles should be equipped with the appropriate variety and quantity of fire equipment and emergency equipment leakage during transport. Before transport, should be preceded by checking whether container integrity, sealing. The transport unit must be placarded and marked in accordance with relevant transporting requirements.
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International chemical inventory

Component	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Chloroacetic acid	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dichloroacetic acid	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Trichloroacetic acid	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Potassium bromate	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Sodium chlorite	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sodium chlorate	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Water	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

- [A] China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances(IECSC)
 [B] European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances(EC inventory)
 [C] United States Toxic Substances Control Act Inventory(TSCA)
 [D] Canadian Domestic Substances List(DSL)
 [E] New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals(NZIoC)
 [F] Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances(PICCS)
 [G] Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory(KECL)
 [H] Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemical (AIICS)
 [I] Japan Inventory of Existing & New Chemical Substances(ENCS)
 [J] Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory(TECI)
 [K] Mexico National Inventory of Chemical Substances (INSQ)
 [L] Russia Inventory of Existing Substances(DRAFT)
 [M] Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in Taiwan, China (TCSI)

List of Chemical Substances under International Conventions

Component	A	B	C
Chloroacetic acid	✗	✗	✗
Dichloroacetic acid	✗	✗	✗
Trichloroacetic acid	✗	✗	✗
Potassium bromate	✗	✗	✗
Sodium chlorite	✗	✗	✗
Sodium chlorate	✗	✗	✗
Water	✗	✗	✗

- [A] The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
 [B] Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
 [C] Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade

US chemical inventory

Component	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Chloroacetic acid	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Dichloroacetic acid	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓
Trichloroacetic acid	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Potassium bromate	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sodium chlorite	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗

Sodium chlorate	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
Water	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×

- [A] US Clean Air Act (CAA)- Section 112, Hazardous Air Pollutants
 [B] US SARA 302- Extremely Hazardous Substance List
 [C] US CERCLA- Hazardous Substances List
 [D] US Massachusetts Right-to-Know Substance List
 [E] US New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
 [F] US Pennsylvania Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
 [G] US New York City Right-to-Know Hazardous Substance List
 [H] US California Proposition 65 List

Note:

- “✓” Indicates that the substance included in the regulations.
 “×” No data or not included in the regulations.

16 Other information

Information on revision

Creation Date	2025/10/14
Revision Date	-
Reason for revision	-

Reference

- [1] IPCS: The International Chemical SafetyCards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>.
 [2] IARC, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>.
 [3] OECD: The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances, website: <https://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/>.
 [4] CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>.
 [5] NLM: ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>.
 [6] EPA: Integrated Risk Information System, website: <http://cfpub.epa.gov/iris/>.
 [7] U.S. Department of Transportation: ERG, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>.
 [8] Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://gestis-en.itrust.de/>.

Abbreviations and acronyms

CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service	UN	The United Nations
PC-STEL	Short term exposure limit	OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PC-TWA	Time Weighted Average	IMDG-CODE	International Maritime Dangerous Goods CODE
MAC	Maximum Allowable Concentration	IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
DNEL	Derived No Effect Level	ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
PNEC	Predicted No Effect Concentration	IATA	International Air Transportation Association
NOEC	No Observed Effect Concentration	ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
LC ₅₀	Lethal Concentration 50%	NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
LD ₅₀	Lethal Dose 50%	NTP	National Toxicology Program
EC ₅₀	Effective Concentration 50%	PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative, Toxic
EC _x	Effective Concentration X%	vPvB	very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative
P _{ow}	Partition coefficient Octanol: Water	CMR	Carcinogens, mutagens or substances toxic to reproduction
BCF	Bioconcentration factor	RPE	Respiratory Protective Equipment
ED	Endocrine disruptor	HCS	Hazard Communication Standard

Disclaimer

This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) was prepared according to OSHA HCS-2024. The data included was derived from international authoritative database and provided by the enterprise. Other information was based on the present state of our knowledge. We try to ensure the correctness of all information. However, due to the diversity of information sources and the limitations of our knowledge, this document is only for user's reference. Users should make their independent judgment of suitability of this information for their particular purposes. We do not assume

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